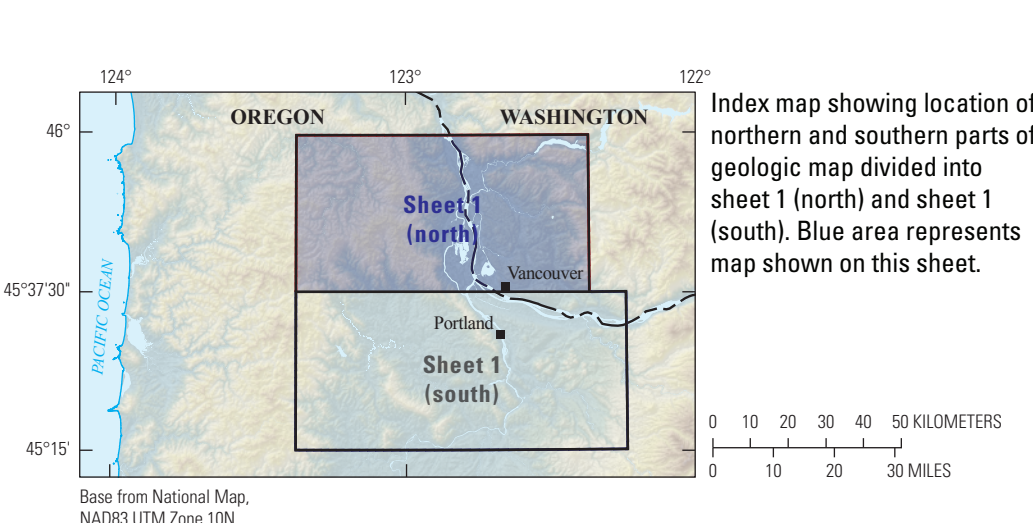


Based on U.S. Geological Survey 30' x 60' (1:100,000) National River, 1978; Vancouver, 1978; Yamhill River, 1980; and Oregon City, 1982. Shaded relief was derived from 30-meter digital elevation models (USGS National Elevation Dataset) and 10-meter digital elevation models (USGS National Elevation Dataset). Blue areas represent water bodies. The map was prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia, and the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Salem, Oregon. The map is published as a pamphlet and is available for purchase from the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. The map is published as a pamphlet and is available for purchase from the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. The map is published as a pamphlet and is available for purchase from the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.



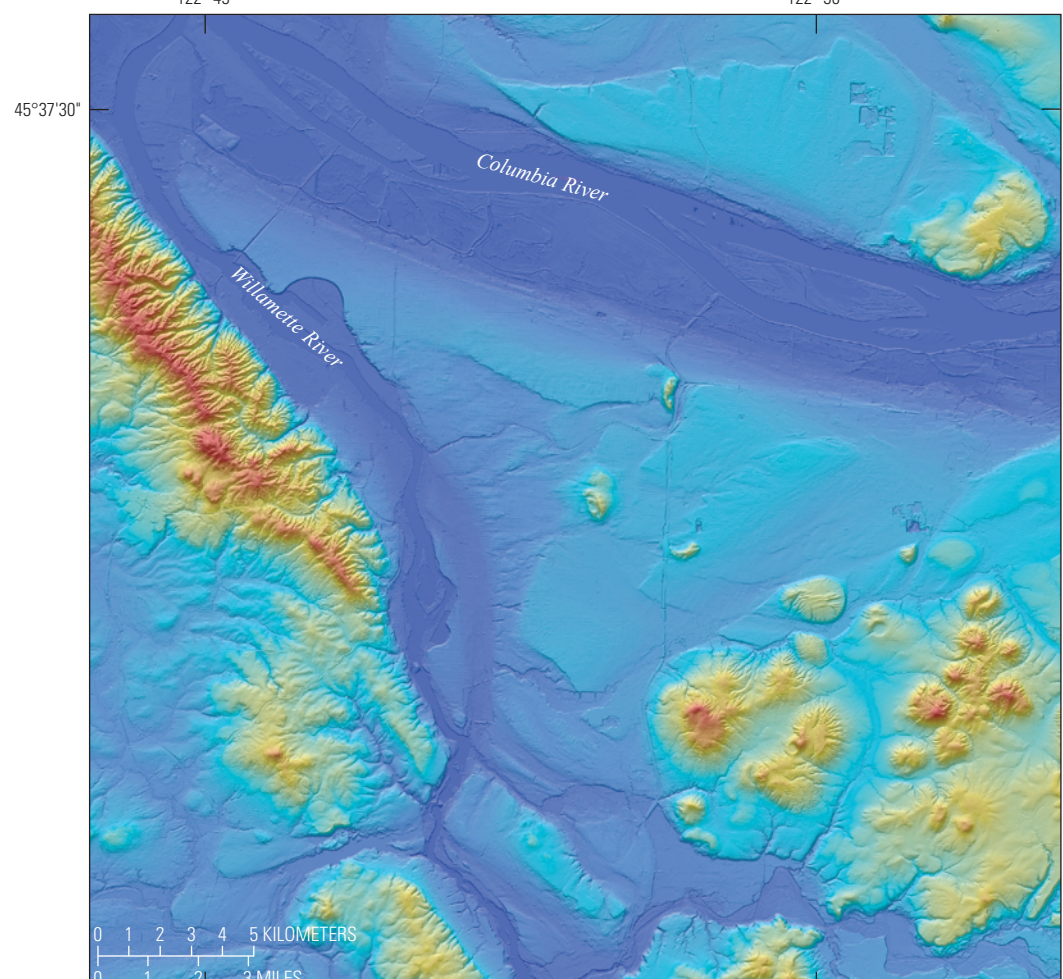
Geologic Map of the Greater Portland Metropolitan Area and Surrounding Region, Oregon and Washington

By
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2018-2019. Data published and unpublished sources. See page 1,
pamphlet, and digital database (https://doi.org/10.3133/SI3443) for
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Lidar topographic image of the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan region. The area covered is about 35 km by 35 km; north is at the top. Lowlands are deep blue, about 3 to 4 m elevation, and highlands are orange and red, reaching 400 m elevation. Deep blue channels of the northwest-flowing Willamette River and the west-flowing Columbia River converge at the northwest edge of the image. The Tualatin Mountains, also known as the Portland Hills, along the southwest side of the Willamette River, consist of a faulted anticline of Miocene Columbia River Basalt along the southwest margin of the Portland basin. In the southeast part of the image, Quaternary volcanoes form isolated hills, some with visible craters. The basin fill in the center of the image was formed by the cataclysmic late Pleistocene Missoula floods, which flowed westward across the basin, carving channels and depositing giant gravel bars. Image and description are modified slightly from Everts and others (2008). Source data is from the Oregon Lidar Consortium and Clark County, Washington.



Photograph of downtown Portland looking northwest down the Willamette River. The Ross Island Bridge is the north end of Ross Island, the closest bridge to the camera. The Tualatin Mountains form the forested slopes west of downtown; the prominent break in slope along the eastern foot of the mountains is the approximate location of the Portland Hills fault. Photograph by Charles Simenstad.



Photograph of Scoggins Dam, Henry Hagg Lake, and the Stinson Mill pond with floating log rafts in the foothills of the Coast Range west of Forest Grove, Oregon. View is to the northwest, along the active Scoggins Creek strand of the Gales Creek fault, which follows the valley. Orange fencing on the valley floor in front of mill pond marks the location of a 2017 paleoseismic trench across the fault. Photograph by Ray Wells.



Photograph showing faulted sandstone of the Eocene Cowlitz Formation exposed along the shore of Henry Hagg Lake. North abutment of Scoggins Dam in background. Photograph by Ray Wells.